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Haley et al.

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(54) **WING LOCK AND DISCONNECT MECHANISMS FOR A RC AIRCRAFT**

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

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B64C 1/26 (2006.01)
A63H 27/00 (2006.01)

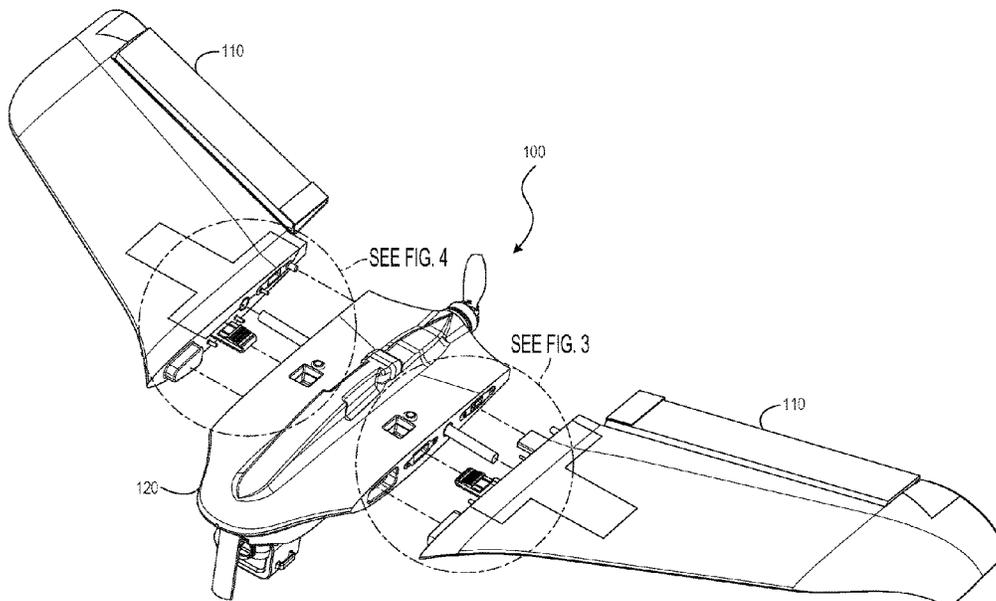
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(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **B64C 1/26** (2013.01); **A63H 27/001** (2013.01); **B64C 39/024** (2013.01);
(Continued)

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A radio-controlled (RC) aircraft has a wing lock and disconnect mechanism. The RC aircraft has a structural member and a wing that disconnects from a fuselage. The RC aircraft has a lock mechanism, a wing structural member recess, a fuselage structural member recess, a lock recess, and an aperture. The lock mechanism couples to the wing and is adapted to fit within the lock recess of the fuselage. The wing structural member receives the structural member. The fuselage structural members recess corresponds to the wing structural member recess. The lock recess receives the lock mechanism. The wing disconnects from the fuselage by unlocking the lock mechanism. The structural member fits within the wing structural member recess and the fuselage structural member recess.

20 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets



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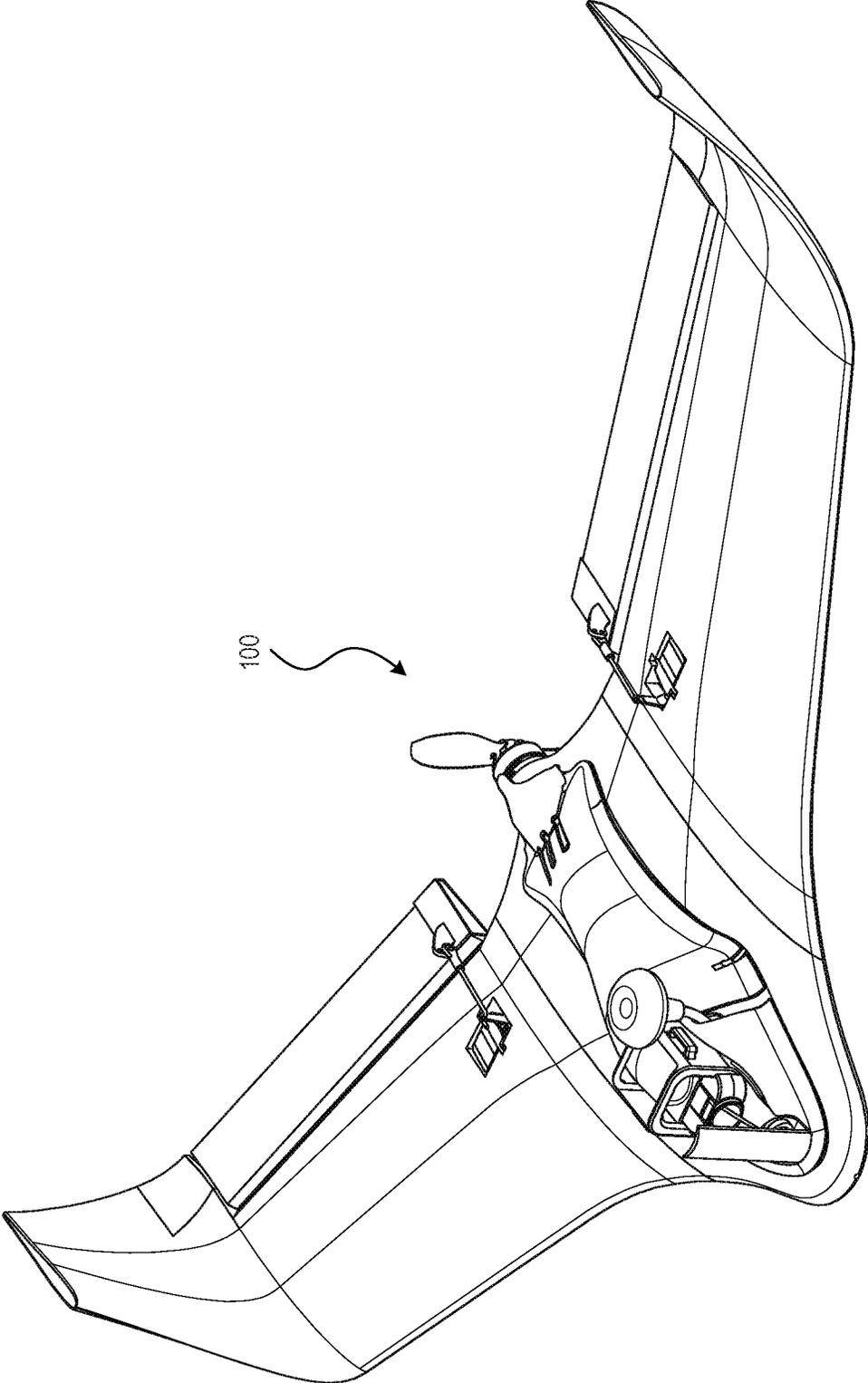


FIG. 1

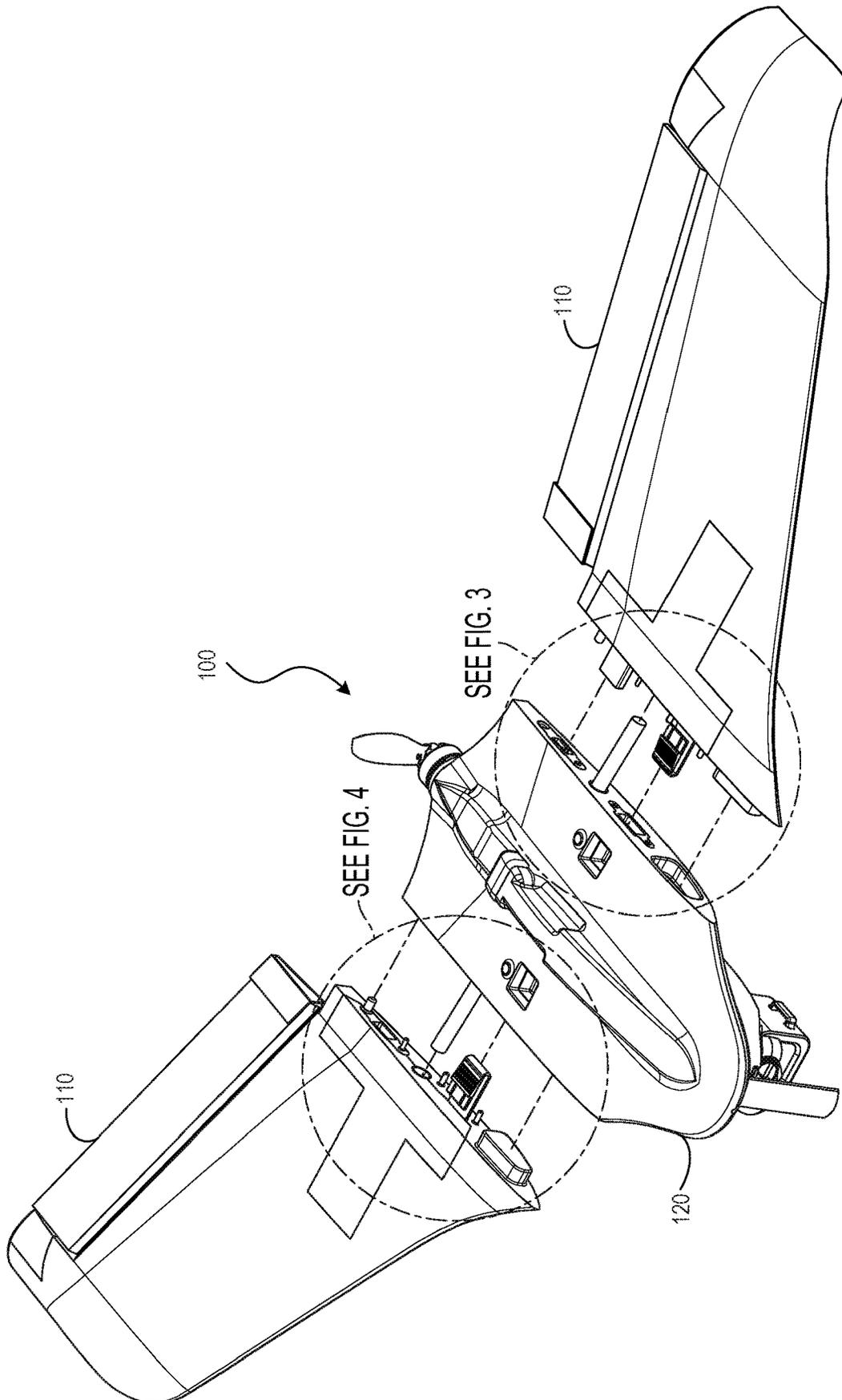


FIG. 2

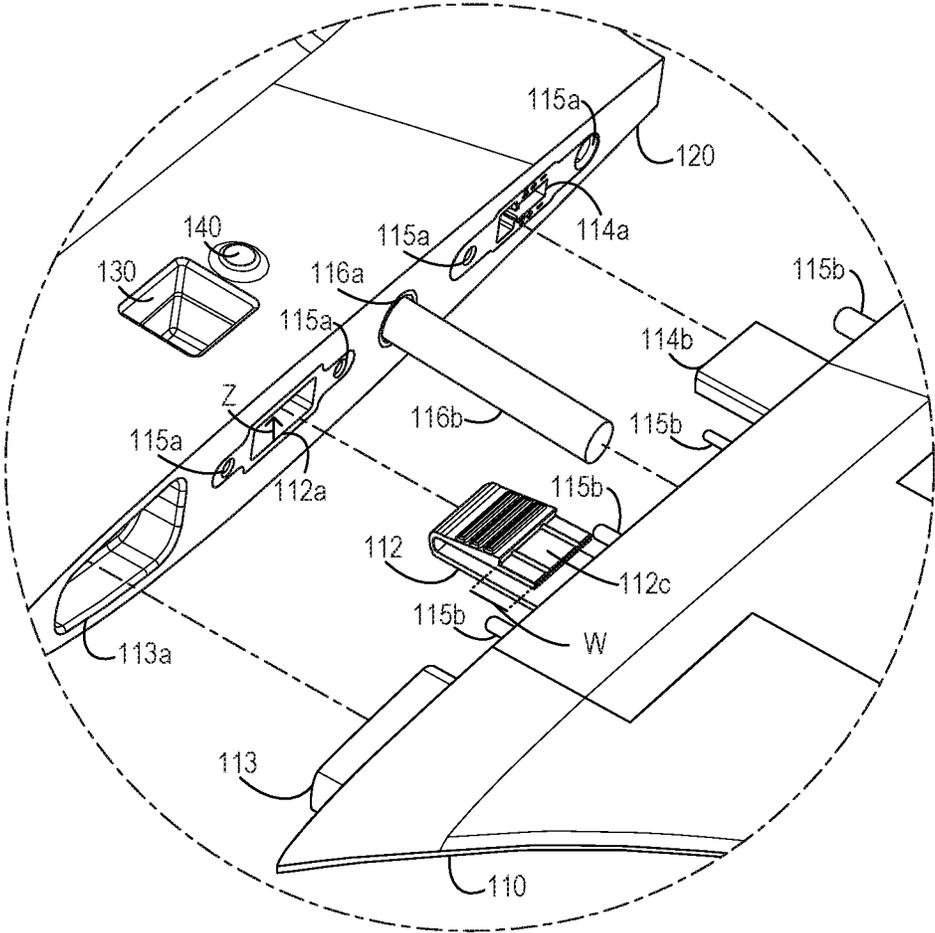


FIG. 3

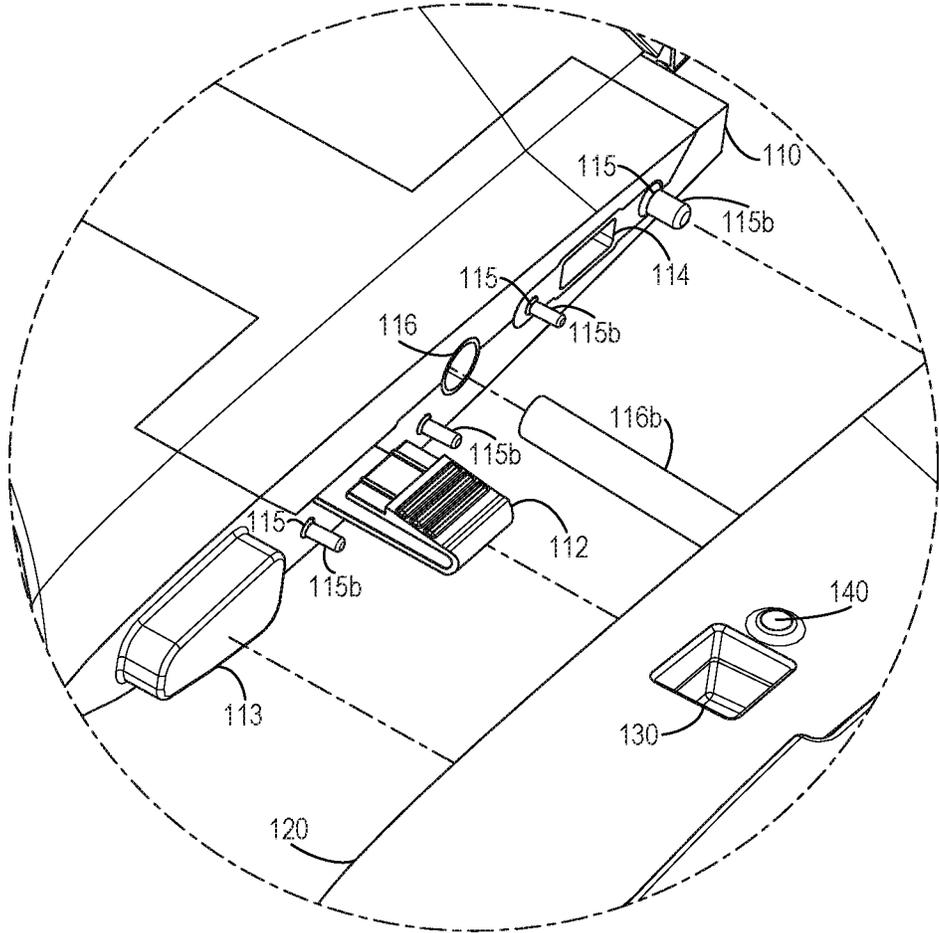


FIG. 4

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WING LOCK AND DISCONNECT MECHANISMS FOR A RC AIRCRAFT

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application Ser. No. 62/382,697 filed Sep. 1, 2016, and which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

FIELD

The present disclosure relates to systems and methods for a radio-controlled (RC) aircraft, such as a plane, helicopter, rotorcraft, or other aerial vehicle. More specifically, disclosed embodiments relate to wing lock mechanisms which allow a wing, or arm, of the aircraft to be connected or disconnected from the aircraft.

BACKGROUND

RC aircraft have been in operation for many years. In basic form, RC vehicles are self-powered model vehicles (e.g., planes, jets, helicopters, quadcopters, rotorcraft, and other aerial vehicles) that can be controlled from a distance using a specialized transmitter (or controller). For example, a transmitter may be used to control the control surfaces (e.g., blade pitch, ailerons, flaps, elevators, throttle, yaw, roll, pitch) of an RC aircraft.

RC pilots often fly aircraft at locations that require the aircraft to be stored and transported. Thus, a need exists to efficiently store or transport RC aircraft.

SUMMARY

In some embodiments, a RC aircraft includes a structural member. The RC aircraft includes a wing configured to disconnect from a fuselage. The wing includes a lock mechanism coupled to the wing and adapted to fit within a lock recess of the fuselage, and a wing structural member recess configured to receive the structural member. The fuselage includes a fuselage structural member recess that corresponds to the wing structural member recess, a lock recess adapted to receive the lock mechanism; and an aperture adapted to provide access to the lock mechanism. The wing is disconnected from the fuselage by unlocking the lock mechanism. The structural member is adapted to fit within the wing structural member recess and the fuselage structural member recess.

In some embodiments, a radio-controlled (RC) aircraft includes a removable wing. The RC aircraft includes a snap-fit locking mechanism coupled to the removable wing and a fuselage. The RC aircraft includes a structural member coupled to the removable wing and the fuselage. The RC aircraft includes an aperture adapted to provide access to the snap-fit lock mechanism. The RC aircraft includes a stabilizing mechanism that includes a stabilizing protrusion on either the wing or the fuselage, and a corresponding stabilizing recess, on the other of the wing or the fuselage, adapted to receive the stabilizing protrusion when the wing is connected to the fuselage. The wing is disconnected from the fuselage by applying a force to the snap-fit locking mechanism.

In some embodiments, a radio-controlled (RC) includes a structural member. The RC aircraft includes a fuselage with a lock mechanism adapted to fit within a lock mechanism recess of the wing and a fuselage structural member recess. The RC aircraft includes a wing configured to disconnect

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from a fuselage. The wing includes the lock mechanism recess, a wing structural member recess configured to receive the structural member and that corresponds to the fuselage structural member recess, and an aperture adapted to provide access to the lock mechanism. The wing is disconnected from the fuselage by unlocking the lock mechanism. The structural member is adapted to fit within the wing structural member recess and the fuselage structural member recess.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 illustrates a perspective view of a radio-controlled (RC) aircraft, according to an example embodiment.

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of a RC aircraft illustrating disconnected wings, according to an example embodiment.

FIG. 3 is a perspective view of a portion of FIG. 2.

FIG. 4 is a perspective view of a portion of FIG. 2.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The following detailed description includes references to the accompanying figures. In the figures, similar symbols typically identify similar components, unless context dictates otherwise. The example embodiments described herein are not meant to be limiting. Other embodiments may be utilized, and other changes may be made, without departing from the scope of the subject matter presented herein. It will be readily understood that the aspects of the present disclosure, as generally described herein and illustrated in the figures can be arranged, substituted, combined, separated, and designed in a wide variety of different configurations, all of which are contemplated herein.

RC aircraft often need to be stored or transported. During storage and transport, there is a need to have modular wings, or arms. The modular wings need to be able to lock in place to ensure safe and stable flight characteristics during flight, as well as easily disconnect for storage or transport. According to embodiments of the invention, the wings of a RC aircraft can be locked in place or disconnected by simply disengaging a lock mechanism, such as a push-button locking system. The modular wings also provide a technical benefit by making it easier to repair or replace a damaged wing, rather than having to replace the entire airframe.

Example embodiments described herein are not meant to be limiting. For example, wing and fuselage components (such as a protrusion on one and a recess on the other, or a locking mechanism on one and a recess on the other) may be reversed.

FIG. 1 illustrates a perspective view of a radio-controlled (RC) aircraft, according to an example embodiment. The RC aircraft **100** is shown from a top perspective view and is shown in the locked, or connected embodiment.

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of a RC aircraft illustrating disconnected wings, according to an example embodiment. FIG. 2 illustrates the RC aircraft **100**, wings **110**, and a fuselage **120**.

FIG. 3 is a perspective view of a portion of FIG. 2, according to example embodiments. FIG. 3 illustrates a portion of a wing **110** with a locking mechanism **112**, a tab cut-out portion **112c** of the locking mechanism **112** with a width **W**, a stabilizing protrusion **113**, an electronics case **114b**, and support rods **115b**. FIG. 3 also illustrates a portion of a fuselage **120** with a locking mechanism recess **112a**, a stabilizing recess **113a**, an electronics aperture **114a** (not necessarily drawn to scale), support rod recesses **115a**, an aperture **130**, a balancing point **140**, and a direction **Z**.

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In operation, when the wing **110** is connected to the fuselage **120**, the wing **110** and fuselage **120** are flush and the various components all fit within the corresponding or matching recesses (e.g., as shown in FIG. 1). The lock mechanism **112** of FIG. 3 is a snap-fit joint, or snap joint, with a protruding portion above the tab cut-out portion **112** that is deflected briefly during the joining operation and catches in a locking structure, or depression in the mating component, such as the locking mechanism recess **112a**. After the joining operation, the snap-fit joint, or locking mechanism **112**, may return to a substantially stress-free condition. To reduce the risk of the wing disconnecting during flight, the locking mechanism **112** may be designed such that the force required to deflect the tab cut-out portion **112** is relatively high.

The lock mechanism **112** of the wing **110** shown in FIG. 3 is adapted have an outward bias (e.g., in the direction Z as shown in FIG. 3) when deflected. As shown in FIG. 3, the locking mechanism **112** is a U-shaped tab with a tab cut-out portion **112c**. The locking mechanism recess **112a** is configured such that it compresses the locking mechanism **112** as the locking mechanism **112** is inserted into the locking mechanism recess **112a** until the locking mechanism **112** has been inserted all the way, where the locking mechanism **112** may return to a substantially stress-free condition. For example, the locking mechanism recess **112a** may have a locking structure with a width W and a shape that corresponds to the shape of the tab cut-out portion **112c** such that the locking mechanism **112** is locked in place after being inserted in locking mechanism **112a**.

In some embodiments, a snap-fit lock mechanism is used to easily and quickly disconnect the wing **110** from the fuselage **120** without requiring the use of tools. For example in some embodiments, the wing **110** is disconnected from the fuselage **120** by unlocking the lock mechanism **112** by applying a force against the locking mechanism **112** (e.g., such as a force against the deflected bias, or opposite of the direction Z, of the U-shaped tab **112** illustrated in FIGS. 3 and 4).

Although a U-shaped tab is discussed and illustrated here for purposes of convenience, any locking mechanism can be used. For example, snap joints such as cantilever snap joints, other u-shaped snap joints, torsion snap joints, and annular snap joints may be used. Snap joints have the advantage of providing a quick disconnect or connect mechanism that does not require any tools to use and does not have any loose parts. Other joining methods may also be used in other embodiments, including methods that use any other type of joining approach.

To provide additional support, to reduce stresses (e.g., shear or angular stress), or to mitigate rotation on the wing **110** or components of the wing **110** in reference to the fuselage **110**, various support components may be used. For example, the RC aircraft **100** may include one or more stabilizing mechanisms, such as the stabilizing mechanism (**113**, **113a**) shown in FIG. 3 that includes a stabilizing protrusion **113** on the wing **110** and a stabilizing recess **113a** on the fuselage **120**. Of course, in some embodiments, these may be reversed such that the stabilizing protrusion **113** is on the fuselage **120** and the stabilizing recess **113a** is on the wing **110**.

The wing **110** may also include one or more wing support recesses **115** (illustrated in FIG. 4) that are configured to accept support rods **115b**. Similarly, the fuselage **120** may include one or more fuselage support rod recesses **115a** that correspond to the wing support rod recesses **115** and are configured to accept support rods **115b**.

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The RC aircraft **100** may include a structural member **116b**, such as a fiberglass or carbon fiber structural member. The structural member **116b** may provide strength to the wing. Although the structural member **116b** is illustrated as a cylindrical shape, various sizes, shapes, and materials may be used for the structural member. The fuselage **120** illustrated in FIG. 3 contains a fuselage structural member recess **116a**, with the structural member **116c** shown inserted into the fuselage structural member recess **116a** of fuselage **120**. In some embodiments, the structural member may be coupled to the fuselage **120** or the wing **110**, rather than being separately removable.

The RC aircraft **100** may include an electronics enclosure **114b**. The electronics enclosure **114b** may be hollow such that components, such as electronic or mechanical components can pass through the electronics enclosure **114b**. In some embodiments, the electrical components, such as servomotor lead wires, are integrated into the wing **110** and the electronics enclosure **114b** is configured with a quick-connect mechanism to plug directly into the electronics enclosure recess **114a** of the fuselage **120**.

The RC aircraft **100** may include one or more balancing points **140**. The balancing points may be used to determine or adjust center of gravity.

FIG. 4 is a perspective view of a portion of FIG. 2. The wing **110** and fuselage **120** of FIG. 4 may include all the components discussed in reference to FIG. 3, which may perform in the same or similar manners and with the same or similar alternatives.

FIG. 4 illustrates a wing **110** with a locking mechanism **112**, a stabilizing protrusion **113**, an electronics aperture **114**, wing support rod recesses **115**, support rods **115b**, and a wing structural member recess **116**. FIG. 4 also illustrates a fuselage **120** with an aperture **130**, and a balancing point **140** that is coupled to structural member **116b**.

While particular aspects and embodiments are disclosed herein, other aspects and embodiments will be apparent to those skilled in the art in view of the foregoing teaching. For example, while the embodiments are described with respect to applications for RC aircraft, the disclosed systems and methods are not so limited. Further, while certain shapes, sizes, and materials are described, the disclosed systems and methods are not so limited. The various aspects and embodiments disclosed herein are for illustration purposes only and are not intended to be limiting, with the true scope and spirit being indicated by the following claims.

We claim:

1. A radio-controlled (RC) aircraft comprising:

- a structural member;
- a wing configured to disconnect from a fuselage, the wing comprising:
 - a lock mechanism coupled to the wing and adapted to fit within a lock recess of the fuselage;
 - a wing structural member recess configured to receive the structural member; and
- wherein the fuselage comprises:
 - a fuselage structural member recess that corresponds to the wing structural member recess;
 - a lock recess adapted to receive the lock mechanism; and
 - an aperture adapted to provide access to the lock mechanism;
- wherein the wing is disconnected from the fuselage by unlocking the lock mechanism; and
- wherein the structural member is adapted to fit within the wing structural member recess and the fuselage structural member recess.

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2. The RC aircraft of claim 1, further comprising a stabilizing mechanism adapted to prevent rotation of the wing when the wing is connected to the fuselage.

3. The RC aircraft of claim 2, wherein the stabilizing mechanism comprises:

a stabilizing protrusion on the wing adapted to fit within a stabilizing recess on the fuselage.

4. The RC aircraft of claim 1, wherein the lock mechanism is a biased lock mechanism such that the wing is disconnected from the fuselage by applying a force against the bias of the biased lock mechanism.

5. The RC aircraft of claim 4, wherein the biased lock mechanism is a U-shaped tab with an outward bias and a tab cut-out portion;

wherein the lock recess further comprises a locking structure that corresponds to the tab cut-out portion; and

wherein the wing is connected to the fuselage at least in part when the lock recess receives the U-shaped tab and the lock recess compresses the U-shaped tab against the outward bias until the tab cut-out portion passes the locking structure of the lock recess such that the outward bias of the U-shaped tab presses the tab cut-out portion against the locking structure and connects the wing to the fuselage.

6. The RC aircraft of claim 1, wherein the wing and the fuselage each further comprise matching support rod recesses; and

wherein the RC aircraft further comprises a support rod adapted to fit within the matching support rod recesses of the wing and fuselage.

7. The RC aircraft of claim 1, wherein the wing and the fuselage each comprise a plurality of matching support rod recesses;

wherein the RC aircraft further comprises a plurality of support rods adapted to fit within the matching support rod recesses; and

wherein at least two of the matching support rod recesses are positioned on either side of the lock mechanism.

8. The RC aircraft of claim 1, further comprising a wing electronics aperture and a fuselage electronics aperture.

9. A radio-controlled (RC) aircraft with a removable wing comprising:

a snap-fit locking mechanism coupled to the removable wing and a fuselage;

a structural member coupled to the removable wing and the fuselage;

an aperture adapted to provide access to the snap-fit lock mechanism, and a stabilizing mechanism comprising: a stabilizing protrusion on either the wing or the fuselage; and

a corresponding stabilizing recess on the other of the wing or the fuselage adapted to receive the stabilizing protrusion when the wing is connected to the fuselage;

wherein the wing is disconnected from the fuselage by applying a force to the snap-fit locking mechanism.

10. The RC aircraft of claim 9, wherein the removable wing and the fuselage further comprise a wing electronics aperture and a corresponding fuselage electronics aperture.

11. The RC aircraft of claim 9, wherein the removable wing and the fuselage each further comprise matching support rod recesses; and

wherein the RC aircraft further comprises a support rod adapted to fit within the matching support rod recesses of the removable wing and fuselage.

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12. The RC aircraft of claim 9, wherein the removable wing and the fuselage each comprise a plurality of matching support rod recesses;

wherein the RC aircraft further comprises a plurality of support rods adapted to fit within the matching support rod recesses; and

wherein at least two of the matching support rod recesses are positioned on either side of the snap-fit locking mechanism.

13. The RC aircraft of claim 9, further comprising a balancing point.

14. A radio-controlled (RC) aircraft comprising:

a structural member;

a fuselage comprising:

a lock mechanism adapted to fit within a lock mechanism recess of a wing;

a fuselage structural member recess;

a wing configured to disconnect from a fuselage, the wing comprising:

the lock mechanism recess;

a wing structural member recess configured to receive the structural member and that corresponds to the fuselage structural member recess; and

a wing aperture adapted to provide access to the lock mechanism;

wherein the wing is disconnected from the fuselage by unlocking the lock mechanism; and

wherein the structural member is adapted to fit within the wing structural member recess and the fuselage structural member recess.

15. The RC aircraft of claim 14, further comprising a stabilizing mechanism adapted to prevent rotation of the wing when the wing is connected to the fuselage.

16. The RC aircraft of claim 15, wherein the stabilizing mechanism comprises:

a stabilizing protrusion on the fuselage adapted to fit within a stabilizing recess on the wing.

17. The RC aircraft of claim 14, wherein the lock mechanism is a biased lock mechanism such that the wing is disconnected from the fuselage by applying a force against the bias of the biased lock mechanism.

18. The RC aircraft of claim 17, wherein the biased lock mechanism is a U-shaped tab with an outward bias and a tab cut-out portion;

wherein the lock recess further comprises a locking structure that corresponds to the tab cut-out portion; and

wherein the wing is connected to the fuselage at least in part when the lock recess receives the U-shaped tab and the lock recess compresses the U-shaped tab against the outward bias until the tab cut-out portion passes the locking structure of the lock recess such that the outward bias of the U-shaped tab presses the tab cut-out portion against the locking structure and connects the wing to the fuselage.

19. The RC aircraft of claim 14, wherein the wing and the fuselage each further comprise matching support rod recesses; and

wherein the RC aircraft further comprises a support rod adapted to fit within the matching support rod recesses of the wing and fuselage.

20. The RC aircraft of claim 14, further comprising a wing electronics aperture and a fuselage electronics aperture.